

SEXTON'S REPORT.

G. S. L. City Sexton's Report for the month ending May 31, 1866.

Males	-	-	-	10
Females	-	-	-	10
				20
Adults	-	-	-	8
Children	-	-	-	12
				20

DIED OF THE FOLLOWING CAUSES AS REPORTED.

Dropsy	-	-	-	3
General debility	-	-	-	3
Inflammation of lungs	-	-	-	2
Putrid sore throat	-	-	-	2
Inflammation of brain	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis	-	-	-	1
Brain fever	-	-	-	1
Water on the brain	-	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	-	1
Teething	-	-	-	1
Heart disease	-	-	-	1
Child bed	-	-	-	1
Still born	-	-	-	1
Apoplexy	-	-	-	1
				20

Brought from country places for interment	-	-	-	3
Transient resident	-	-	-	1
Resident citizens	-	-	-	16

Total number of interments 20

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, Sexton.

NEWS ITEMS.

A FRENCH machine makes eleven pounds of ice an hour, at a cost of half a cent a pound.

THE Swiss papers are complaining of the rage for emigration which is taking place from the different Helvetic cantons. Many are leaving for America.

IN Berwickshire, England, there is a little parish called Legerwood, containing a population of six hundred persons, among whom there has not been a death for fifteen months.

APRIL has been an eventful month in our recent annals. In April, the war began. In April, it ended. In April, Lee surrendered; and in April, Lincoln was murdered.

THE Staffordshire (England) manufacturers have advanced the prices of china and earthenware at the rate of ten per cent., owing to the enhanced value of labor and materials.

EAST KINGSTON, N. H., has neither minister, lawyer, doctor nor town pauper. There has been no regular religious meetings in town for five years, but they are going to have some this year.

LARGE numbers of the colliers and miners of South Wales, are emigrating to the United States. The London Times complains that the effects of the movement are beginning to be seriously felt.

THE oldest church now existing in this country is one near Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Va. It was built in the reign of Charles I., between the years 1630 and 1635. The brick and lime and timber were imported from England. The timber is English oak, and was framed in England.

It is said that within a month after the opening of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, over 1,500 applications were made by wealthy parents for the admission of their daughters, who had contracted habits of intemperance from the use of wines and liquors at fashionable parties.

IN time Paris will be one of the most beautiful cities in the world, but its adornment is a heavy expense. The improvements made by Napoleon in the Rue de Rivoli cost, up to the year 1863 \$20,000,000; that of the Boulevard Sebastopol, \$11,000,000 and those of the Halles Centrales, or great market, \$6,000,000, while the total return was but little over one-half of the amount expended.

By the death of Prince Ferdinand Henry Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg for the past eighteen years, that little German principality, famous for its licensed gaming-houses, lapses to the Grand Duke Louis III., of Hesse, in default of a male heir. The new ruler proclaims himself from Darmstadt, under date of March 24. The addition to his revenue by this accession is about \$400,000 a year, provided he confirms the licenses of the gaming-houses, which have yet twenty-five years to run. The respectable part of the inhabitants are giving expression to a hope that these dens of vice will now be broken up, but it is doubtful whether Duke Louis will throw away so large a share of the profits enjoyed by his predecessor.

THE Portland Oregon, Herald is informed that the greater part of the fruit in the Josephine county has been killed. In some localities it is all dead. In Douglas county in certain localities it is greatly injured, especially in the lower part of Rogue River. In Portland the frost has done no material damage, in the surrounding country.

AN idea of the magnitude and importance of the rag trade in New York city may be had when it is stated that 10,000 persons are supported by it, and the aggregate value of the business amounts to \$4,000,000 annually. The cotton rags are used principally in the manufacture of paper; woolen rags are sold, worked into shoddy, and manufactured into stockings, flannels, carpets and other things. Experience proves it to be a healthful employment, though theory has pronounced it otherwise. No class in the community enjoy better health or live to a greater age.

A SUBSTANCE is now manufactured from flax-seed, called linoleum. It is said that it will supersede india rubber—which it very much resembles, and of which it possesses most of the properties—in the various manufactures in which it is used. Like india rubber, it can be dissolved into a cement, and used in the manufacture of water proof clothing. It can be used for the coating of iron or wood, or for coating ship bottoms. It is as good as common cement, having properties similar to the marine glue. It is readily vulcanized by exposure to heat, and becomes as hard as the hardest wood and capable of fine polish.

A LETTER from Indianapolis Indiana, gives a sad picture of that capital: "Here reign the demons of extortion, usury, licentiousness, and extravagance, with a long train of kindred ills, entailing misfortune and misery upon their too willing devotees, making poor, weak human nature easy and lawful prey. Nowhere is that greediness for lucre—that feverish haste to grow rich; more plainly exhibited than here; where it is allowable to embrace all chances for profit and gain, lawful or otherwise, and where the keener and closer the shave, and the fouler and more disreputable the means (always provided they are successful), the greater the glory to him whose stone-front mansion, fine upholstery and dashing carriage and pair, are some of the recognized and worshipped results, which would apologize for still more nefarious transactions on the part of their exultant owner."—[Boston Statesman.

CURING HAY WITH LIME.—The Rockford (Ill.) Register gives the following account of an experiment of some importance:

It has been affirmed by eminent agriculturists that hay could be safely deposited in the mow in a semi-green state, and come out green, fragrant and exceedingly palatable to stock, by sifting upon each load from four to six quarts of air-slacked lime. The philosophy of it lies in the chemical fact that lime is a powerful absorbent. Rev. E. Willis, of this city, tested this process last season. It will be remembered that the weather was most unpropitious for making hay. Finding that it would be impossible to save his hay by outdoor exposure, he carted it into his barn in a heavy, green condition. He sifted the lime upon it, and it cured handsomely, and came out this Spring as inviting as flowers pressed in a herbarium. His horses and stock devour it greedily, and prefer it to the best sun-cured hay. This is a valuable "chip" of knowledge for farmers. Necessity often compels haymakers to choose between the alternatives of leaving out in a drenched rain a few loads of half-cured hay, thereby spoiling it or hurrying it into the barn with a "right smart chance" of its heating and moulding. Lime will absorb all the vegetable moisture and save the hay; while salt gathers moisture, and falls in many cases to preserve it. Persons desirous to inspect this hay can do so by calling on Willis and learn more fully his experiment.

PROSPERITY EVERYWHERE.—The San Jose (Cal.) Mercury says that the amount of hay, grain and fruit produced in that valley this season will border on the fabulous.

CLOSING UP.—The railroad gap seems in a fair way to be speedily closed up in Iowa. The bridge of the Iowa division of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, across the Des Moines river, is completed, and a force of nine hundred laborers are at work extending the road westward from there toward the Missouri river.—[Rocky Mountain News

INVENTION OF CROCKERY.

In the month of May, 1530, a new family moved into the village of Saintes, France. The father, Bernard Pallisy, was quite celebrated for his paintings on glass. They lived comfortably and happily. Bernard was industrious, and earned enough to provide for all the wants of his family. After they had been two years at Saintes, Bernard one day saw a very beautiful cup, and was determined to make a vase similar to it, but stronger and more useful. So he went to work and mixed several kinds of earth, and kneaded it and baked it, but it was not what he meant it should be.

He laid aside the painting of glass, which had supported his family so comfortably, and spent all his time in trying to make this vase, which he was very sure he could do.

Every day his family grew poorer and poorer, but he comforted himself by saying that to-morrow he should have more than his strong box could hold.

To-morrow came, but it brought no relief to the suffering household. Many to-morrows passed away, but still the strong box was empty. His starving wife and children clasped their thin hands, and with streaming tears besought him to return to his trade—but he would not. Twenty years glided on in suffering and in poverty. Bernard's hair was gray, and his form bowed, but still he thought only of his darling object. His children were scattered here and there, to earn their daily bread. His neighbors called him a madman, fool, villain.

Suddenly the apprentice, who had served him patiently for many years, declared he would not remain an hour. Poor Bernard was obliged to give part of his own clothing in payment of his wages, and he was now obliged himself to attend his oven. It is in the cellar and he anxiously groups his way down the dark staircase.

"More wood! more wood!" There is none in the little shed; there is none beside the cottage door. What is to be done? Almost wild, Bernard tears down the frail garden fence, and hurls it into the fire. The flames rise high and hot, but still it is not enough. A chair, a stool, a table, whatever the frantic man can seize, is thrown into the glowing furnace. Suddenly a loud shout, rings through the heated cellar. His trembling wife hastens to obey the call. There stands Bernard, gazing in joy at the vase so long desired, at length obtained. The news of his discovery spread far and wide, and Henry III., then king of France, sent for him to come to Paris, and received him in his palace. Here he lived for many years a rich and honored man. At length a persecution arose against the Protestants. Bernard refused to give up his religion, and was therefore placed in prison, where he died in the year 1589.

A CALCULATING PHENOMENON.—The *Moniteur de Soir* says:—"A mathematician, named Grandmange, well known in the department of the Loiret for his lectures on mental arithmetic, appeared two evenings back before a large assemblage in the town hall at Compiègne. Grandmange, who was born without arms or legs, appears to have been gifted by nature with extraordinary powers of calculation, as if to indemnify him for the privation of his limbs. At the age of four he was able to solve ordinary sums in his head; as he grew older his mind became further developed, and he wished to learn to read and write. He was taught the letters of the alphabet in secret, for his father thought that the poor boy would be less an object of pity if he possessed any instruction; the child, however, succeeded in his determination to learn. He writes a clear running hand, which he traces readily with a pen held in his mouth, directed by a fleshy appendix which nature has placed on his shoulder. He answers without written calculations the most difficult arithmetical problems applied to commercial, financial, and industrial operations. At Compiègne, several members of the University put to him questions so complicated that to solve a single one would take an hour's work, and yet he gave the correct answer almost immediately. Formerly he operated for a long time without being able to understand the method by which he arrived at the results. As, however, he drew nearer to manhood—he is now aged thirty-two—he analyzed various mathematical facts which he connected together, and thus arrived at clear and systematical rules applicable to mental calculations. Fifteen medals have been awarded to him by learned societies. He intends now to go from town to town to propagate by lectures his mathematical theory."

LETTER FROM QUEEN VICTORIA TO MR. PEABODY.

The following letter has been written by Queen Victoria to Mr. George Peabody:

"WINDSOR CASTLE, March 28, 1866.
"The Queen hears that Mr. Peabody intends shortly to return to America, and she would be sorry that he should leave England without being assured by herself how deeply she appreciates the noble act of more than princely munificence by which he has sought to relieve the wants of the poorer classes of her subjects residing in London. It is an act, as the Queen believes, wholly without parallel, and which will carry its best reward in the consciousness of having contributed so largely in the assistance of those who can little help themselves. The Queen would not, however, have been satisfied without giving Mr. Peabody some public mark of her sense of his munificence, and that she would gladly have conferred upon him either a baronetcy, or the grand cross of the Order of the Bath, but that she understands Mr. Peabody to feel himself debarred from accepting such distinction. It only remains, therefore, for the Queen to give Mr. Peabody this assurance of her personal feelings, which she would further wish to mark by asking him to accept a miniature portrait of herself, which she will desire to have painted for him, and which, when finished, can either be sent to him to America, or given to him on the return which, she rejoices to hear, he meditates to the country that owes him so much."

THE TYCOON'S ENTERPRISE.—A ball-casting machine has been constructed in Berlin, for the Tycoon. It is capable of manufacturing twelve thousand rifle balls a day.

SIGNIFICANT.—The improvements which are taking place in Judea are very great. For some distance around Jerusalem there are extensive plantations of young olive trees, and in and about the city the new buildings are both numerous and handsome. Every European nation seems anxious to have a footing in the Holy City. The Russians support the Greeks, the French the Latins, and the English (though not avowedly as a nation) patronize the Jews, whose interest will probably become the strongest eventually.

AN AUTO-DA-FEAT ROME.—The Paris *Siecle* has the following:—"On last Sunday week an enormous tripod, surrounded by a large quantity of fagots, guarded by eight gendarmes, was erected in the Piazza San Carlo at Rome before the Church of that name, one of the most frequented parts of the Corso. Towards six o'clock one of the missionaries advanced, and from the top of a platform announced to the crowd that his crusade against wicked books had met with unexpected success. 'The unfortunate persons deceived and seduced by the writings of Renan, Proudhon, &c., have hastened to bring them to their confessors, and it has been resolved to burn them publicly.' At this moment the doors of the church opened, and, amid the noise of bells and the chants of the monks and penitents, the pile was lighted. The missionary seized a book and threw it into the flames with a triumphant air. It was the 'Vie de Jesus.' Volume succeeded volume. Some hundreds of romances were soon no more than empty smoke, in the middle of which, from time to time, some jets of terpentine thrown in fired up to render the flames more brilliant."

HOW MICHIGANDERS SETTLE THEIR DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.—THE PRICE OF A WIFE.—A man named Gill moved into the town of Mount Morris, Michigan, a few days since and brought with him what he claimed to be his family. Shortly after, a Mr. Hosmer made his appearance and claimed the woman living with Gill as his wife. After making every effort to compromise the difficulty, the two men proceeded to "draw cuts," to decide the question of possession of the woman. The sticks were prepared and held by the woman, and Hosmer drew the big one, thereby winning the prize (?)

But the difficulty was not to be settled so easily, for when Mr. Hosmer began to make preparations to leave with the woman, the desolate and lonely prospect before the future of Gill induced him to make a proposition to give Hosmer five pounds of maple sugar and his note for \$7 for the woman, the paper drawn, and Mr. Hosmer left. —Those who are acquainted with the parties think that Hosmer got the best of the bargain.—[Ex.